

U.S. – Emirates Alliance, LLC
2300 N Street, NW, Suite 1200
Washington, DC 20037-1122

April 27, 2009

U.S. Department of Justice
10th & Constitution Avenue, NW
National Security Division
Counterespionage Section/Registration Unit
Bond Building – Room 9300
Washington, DC 20530

Att: Heather Hunt, Chief
Registration Unit

Re: U.S.-Emirates Alliance, LLC Registration #5785

Dear Ms.Hunt,

In accordance with the filing requirement for disseminated informational material under the Foreign Agents Registration Act we attach two copies of an E-Mail press release of April 27, 2009 referring to the 123 Bilateral Agreement for Peaceful Nuclear Energy Cooperation between the UAE and the United States awaiting submission to the US Congress by the White House.

Sincerely,

Attached: Copy of e-mail

Walter Mintz
Compliance
Ph: 516 868 5578
E-Mail: wmintz@optonline.net

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CRM/CES/REGISTRATION UNIT

On Monday, April 27, 2009, this e-mail was sent from Carmen MacDougall, The Harbour Group, to a list of about 175 reporters, NGOs, academics, government officials and other experts or interested parties in the foreign policy, nonproliferation and nuclear energy communities.

We are waiting for the Obama Administration to submit the 123 Agreement to the US Congress. In the meantime, I wanted to provide an update of some articles and analysis. First, recent news from the UAE:

- On April 8, the UAE and IAEA signed the Additional Protocol to the safeguards agreement, establishing a procedure for stringent inspections of nuclear facilities and operations. The text is based on the model adopted by the board for member states. The UAE has already taken into account the obligations that stem from the Additional Protocol and other international instruments in its draft nuclear law and upcoming regulations. It is developing the required physical and legal infrastructure to ensure the obligations under these instruments are met by the time they are enforced.
- As I mentioned in February, the Emirates Nuclear Energy Corporation initiated its formal procurement process. This continues, and the goal is to select a company (or team) by third-quarter of 2009.

The Obama Administration has made positive comments about the UAE and the agreement. A *Wall Street Journal* article quotes a senior White House official saying that President Obama sees the UAE peaceful nuclear energy program as a "model for the world." And speaking to reporters before a meeting with the UAE Foreign Minister, Secretary Clinton characterized the UAE-US bilateral relationship as "very close and constructive" and noted, "I'm looking forward to deepening and strengthening that partnership." During the visit, a State Department spokesperson told the media that the US-UAE 123 Agreement is a "tangible expression of the UAE's commitment to develop peaceful nuclear power in a transparent manner consistent with the highest safety, security and non-proliferation standards."

Note that the President's speech in Prague underscored access to peaceful civilian nuclear power, adding that "no approach will succeed if it's based on the denial of rights to nations that play by the rules."

In a *Washington Times* op-ed, Elliott Abrams, former NSC official, writes in favor of the agreement, noting the close US-UAE relationship and saying that Congressional support "will show the way forward in responsible, transparent uses of nuclear energy -- at the very moment when the world must confront Iran's defiance." At a CSIS briefing last week, David Kay, a leading expert on nuclear proliferation, called the UAE nuclear energy planning program "a superb model," underscoring US confidence in the approach. See more support here.

Sonni Efron wrote in the *LA Times* that the 123 could be "the prototype of a deal between the U.S. and Iran." Mark Fitzpatrick from the IISS highlighted the UAE's approach to nuclear power as a positive model for the region in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

You may be aware of a letter to President Obama from Reps. Sherman, Markey and Ros-Lehtinen, outlining provisions the US should require for these agreements. The UAE meets these provisions, including forgoing enrichment and reprocessing; Additional Protocol; Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage (the UAE policy commits to this, along with the Vienna and Paris instruments; to be completed before procurement is final); economic-security rationale (results in the policy document); and emphasis on renewable energy (the UAE sponsors one of the world's most comprehensive clean energy programs, the \$15 billion Masdar Initiative, with enormous resources behind solar).

I also thought you might be interested in these links, though they are not related to UAE nuclear energy policy:

- Brian Katulis, Center for American Progress, blogged during a trip to the UAE and Kuwait, outlining key areas of UAE-US bilateral cooperation and the UAE's role in stabilizing and rebuilding Afghanistan.
- Peter Berkowitz, Hoover Institution, discusses in the *Weekly Standard*, UAE perspectives on the Iranian threat and other common challenges aligning UAE and US vital national interests.
- Emile Hokayem assesses UAE foreign policy strategy in *The National*, Abu Dhabi's independent daily.

More information is available at www.usuae123.org. Let me know if you have any questions.
Best, Carmen

This e-mail is distributed by the US-Emirates Alliance/The Harbour Group, on behalf of the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates and the Executive Affairs Authority of the Government of Abu Dhabi. Additional information is on file with the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.